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Vietnam Report

No. 2278



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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

USSR CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION DELEGATION VISITS SRV

Hanoi THONG KE [Statistics] in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 80 pp 5-7

[Report on Visit to SRV Statistics General Department by USSR Central Statistical Administration Delegation led by L.M. Volodarskiy, head of USSR Central Statistical Administration]

[Text] At the invitation of the SRV Statistics General Department, a delegation of the USSR Central Statistical Administration led by L.M. Volodarskiy, head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 5 to 12 January 1980 to exchange experiences in statistical organization with the SRV Statistics General Department. Participants in the bilateral meetings and talks included:

On the side of the USSR Central Statistical Administration:

- L.M. Volodarskiy, head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration;
- A.A. Isupov, member of the Leadership Committee and head of the All-Union Population Census Administration;
- A.M. Volkov, head of the Balances of National Economy Department; and
- L.A. Umanskiy, head of the Statistical Information Department.

On the side of the SRV Statistics General Department;

- Hoang Trinh, director of the SRV Statistics General Department;
- Tran Hai Bang, deputy director of the SRV Statistics General Department;
- Nguyen Ngoc Son, deputy director of the SRV Statistics General Department;
- Nguyen Luc, deputy director of the SRV Statistics General Department;
- Trinh Thu, director of the Population Statistics, Labor and Wages Department of the Statistics General Department;
- Vu Hoang, director of the Statistical Balances of Finance and Banking Department of the Statistics General Department;

--Nguyen Duc Long, acting director of the Economic Compilation and Information Department of the Statistics General Department; and

--Hoang Diem, deputy director of the Office of the Statistics General Department.

The warm welcome extended to the USSR Central Statistical Administration Delegation reflected the relationships of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and SRV peoples.

In greeting the delegation, SRV Statistics General Department Director Hoang Trinh cited the achievements made over the past more than 60 years by the USSR statistical sector with a view to fulfilling the planning and managerial requirements of the Soviet party and state, thus simultaneously contributing in a large measure to developing the socialist economy.

The SRV Statistics General Department expressed sincere gratitude for the many-sided assistance which the Soviet statistical sector had given in the past and is now ready to render to its Vietnamese counterpart.

Hoang Trinh gave the USSR Central Statistical Administration Delegation an outline of the Vietnamese economic situation, of the organization and activities of the Vietnamese statistical sector and of the principal tasks assigned to it with a view to implementing the various resolutions of the Fourth VCP Congress, the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum, the conclusions made by VCP Central Committee Secretary General Le Duan at that plenum and the resolution of the Sixth Session of the Sixth National Assembly on the 1980 tasks.

L.M. Volodarskiy voiced admiration for the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national liberation and defense and socialist construction and hailed the achievements made by the Vietnamese statistical sector. He informed the SRV Statistics General Department of the recent achievements of the Soviet statistical sector, spoke about the tasks set forth on the basis of the 12 July 1979 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "on improving planning and strengthening the effect of the economic apparatus on the raising of production effectiveness and task quality," and referred to the views expressed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General L.I. Brezhnev at the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The two sides exchanged experiences in the statistical task and informed each other of the development trend in population statistics, national economy balances and statistical information.

While exchanging views and conducting the talks, the two sides confirmed the uniformity of the main principles applied by both countries to their state-operated statistical organizations and examined the guidelines along which to continuously develop their state statistical sectors. In this respect, both sides paid great attention to emphasizing the statistical organs' role in controlling the implementation of socioeconomic development plans.

The Vietnamese side expressed the wish that the Soviet Union would provide aid by giving professional statistical and mathematical-technical training and advanced training to Vietnamese cadres in the Soviet Union, by sending specialists to Vietnam to give teaching and practical guidance, by giving documents on statistical methodology and mathematical technique and by helping plan and build up a state statistical automation system.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reiterated its previously stated readiness to try by all means to develop the SRV state-operated statistical sector, taking into consideration the abovementioned proposals of the Vietnamese side as well as those of the SRV Statistics General Department Delegation at the 34th session of the CEMA Standing Committee on statistics (held in Risinoi City in November 1979) "on the realistic assistance to be given to the SRV in the statistical field by the CEMA member nations." In this respect, it must be noted that the problems relating to the measures to be taken to help the SRV Statistics General Department raise the specialized standards of its cadres and build a state-operated statistical automation system will be solved through the corresponding organizations of the SRV and USSR.

The participants in the talks gladly noted that the Soviet and Vietnamese statistical cadres have contributed and will contribute to further consolidating the cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese side highly appreciated and thanked the USSR Central Statistical Administration for presenting the SRV Statistics General Department with a photocopy equipment, two typewriters and a ton of writing paper.

During its stay in Vietnam, the USSR Central Statistical Administration Delegates visited President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum and his former dwelling and working places.

Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, cordially received the delegation. The delegation visited also the Vietnamese Revolution Museum, Hanoi and Haiphong Cities and Quang Ninh Province and was warmly and cordially received the the People's Committees and Statistics Branch Offices of Haiphong Municipality and Quang Ninh Province.

Both sides gladly noted that the current visit to Vietnam by the USSR Central Statistical Administration Delegation will contribute to further strengthening the relationships of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance in the statistical field between the SRV Statistics General Department and the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

All the talks and consultations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and were realistic and beneficial to both sides.

Hanoi, 12 January 1980

Head of the USSR Central Statistical
Department

Director of the SRV Statistics General
Department

Signed: L.M. Volodarskiy

Signed: Hoang Trinh

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CSO: 4209/297

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EFFORTS OF FOOD SECTOR RELATED TO CEMA AID TO VIETNAM

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain and Food Products] in Vietnamese
No 2, Feb 80 pp 9-11

[Article by P. V.: "A Few Words About the Activities of CEMA (Council of Mutual Aid)"]

[Excerpt] Considering the need of the Vietnamese people for building socialism and getting prepared for combat to defend their fatherland, the CEMA countries have given them a high-priority status. CEMA has agreed with Vietnam about the measures to be taken to assist our people in quickly exploiting the economic potential, speeding up economic development, reducing the gap between our country and the fraternal countries and making Vietnam capable of actively participating in the division of work and cooperation within CEMA. Our country has been taking part in CEMA's long-term economic programs in connection with energy, raw materials, agriculture, the food industry, the machine-manufacturing industry, etc., which are aimed at satisfying the needs of member countries for grain, foods and consumer goods (for instance, in agriculture, the common plan calls for raising the volume of grain production to ensure an average per capita production of 1 ton in the next 10 years). At the 33rd CEMA session, Deputy Premier Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of our government, submitted to the Executive Committee Vietnam's list of proposals serving as a basis for consideration and drafting of actual cooperation projects in the economic, scientific and technical fields between Vietnam and CEMA countries. By virtue of these proposals and the division of work within CEMA, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, etc. have had programs of assistance to Vietnam for the construction of industrial, agricultural and communications and transportation installations; the supply of machinery and materials; and in science and technology. At the present time, although our people must devote an important part of our manpower and material wealth to the consolidation and strengthening of national defense and to combat readiness for the defense of our fatherland, relying on the international cooperation within CEMA we still have the capability of developing our economy in accordance with the state plan.

For the grain and food sector, the fact that our country has become a member of CEMA has a rather important significance and effect, for the question of grain and the food industry has been proposed in the CEMA program of action for the coming years. The CEMA Food Industry Subcommittee has met and discussed programs of long-term cooperation in the field of agricultural production and the food industry and actually exchanged views about applying new industrial techniques and methods to processing oil seeds, building factories producing citric acid, canned foods, sugar, meats, etc. Assigned by the government and representing our ministry, Deputy Minister Luu Thi Phuong Mai attended the subcommittee conference to coordinate our activities with those of the fraternal countries in the common program; the common program and our state plan were aimed at stepping up production and processing of grain and foods to satisfy the people's needs, to increase the quantities of export products and to contribute to serving the needs of the people in the CEMA countries. The fraternal countries have had plans to assist us in building food processing factories, large agricultural centers, sugar refineries, etc. Our grain and food sector, still encountering many difficulties in carrying out the state plan every year, is moving forward along with other sectors and echelons to satisfy the urgent need for grain and foods. Taking advantage of the assistance of the CEMA fraternal countries, our sector is trying to create more favorable conditions for serving the developing agricultural production and increasing the sources of grain, agricultural products and foods so as to get more raw materials for processing to attain the state-assigned norms and to contribute to carrying on the common CEMA program and plan.

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CSO: 4209/296

RESEARCH SHIP NORWAY GAVE 4 YEARS AGO NEEDS ENGINE OVERHAUL

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 May 81 p 64

[Article by Sylvi Leander]

[Text] "Bien Dong"--the Norwegian-built marine research ship which Norway gave to Vietnam 4 years ago should as soon as possible be transferred to a non-Vietnamese port for a complete engine overhaul. A number of spare parts will have to be provided. The longer one waits, the higher the repair bill will be, concludes Olav Rune Gods, oceanographer, who recently inspected the NORAD project "Bien Dong." The ship, the initial cost of which was approximately 25 million kroner, is now lying in the port of Haiphong and is "wasting away" for lack of maintenance.

Foreign capital will have to be procured as soon as possible in order to prevent the situation regarding South-East Asia's most modern research ship from becoming really serious. This is the conclusion reached by Olav Rune Gods, an oceanographer of the Marine Research Institute at Bergen, after his inspection of the vessel.

The research ship "Bien Dong" was given to Vietnam 4 years ago. In 1979 the Norwegians withdrew from the project.

After that time, the crew onboard the vessel has been Vietnamese. The ship has for some time been lying idle in the port of Haiphong because the Vietnamese authorities do not find themselves able to finance the maintenance of the ship. The "Bien Dong" project is hardly being given very high priority, as far as grants are concerned. It is a question of research activities, the concrete results of which are not immediately visible.

"The situation with regard to the research ship is at present not too serious. But it goes without saying that the longer the ship remains idle, the greater will the effect be on the equipment," Olav Rune Gods points out.

Olav Rune Gods is now preparing a report which will be submitted to NORAD within the next few days. The report will state which maintenance tasks will have to be undertaken, and which reserve parts will have to be procured. Olav Rune Gods declines to indicate at the present stage how

costly the repairs will be, but if the work is started immediately, the repair costs should not become excessive. However, if the ship remains lying idle for about 12 months, vast sums of money may become involved, he says.

During his stay in Vietnam, Olav Rune Gode was in contact with the Vietnamese authorities to discuss "Bien Dong"'s further fate. Owing to the lack of foreign capital, the Vietnamese authorities cannot themselves undertake the maintenance of the NORAD ship. The Vietnamese Ministry of Fisheries would like for the ship to be included in the international cooperation efforts of the United Nations (FAO). The question then is whether the Norwegian authorities will be willing to defray the costs of further maintenance until the ship becomes the responsibility of the international organization.

During his stay in Vietnam, Olav Rune Gode also inquired about the two trawlers which Norway gave to Vietnam under the NORAD aid program. According to the information given to Olav Rune Gode, this project proceeds according to plans. The trawlers are reported to have good catches, Olav Rune Gode says.

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CSO: 3108/137

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

1979 EXPORT VALUE SET BACK BY NATURAL CALAMITIES, WARS

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG /Foreign Trade/ in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 81 p 1

/Article on Implementation of 1979 State Plan and Sector's Major Tasks in 1980/

/Excerpt/ In the field of exportation, because circumstances were very difficult, our sector could fulfill only 90 percent of the export norms but the 1979 export value did not decrease as compared with 1978. If the volume of export goods not yet delivered by the end of the year was included, the value of commodities mobilized for export purposes was nearly equal to the export norm set forth by the state.

The export sector's failure to fulfill the plan was due mainly to the failure to achieve the norms on the production and delivery of export goods. The agricultural sector and agricultural products processing sector fulfilled only 80 percent of the plan, the coal sector 63 percent, the marine products sector 54 percent and the clothing sector nearly 80 percent. Though the consumer goods and handicraft and fine arts goods nearly fulfilled the plan (with some of them overfulfilling it), their value was not great and consequently could not make up for the deficit caused by staple commodities.

The sectors concerned failed to fulfill the plan for staple commodities delivery because production encountered numerous difficulties caused by natural calamities and enemy ravage.

The aftermath of the floods occurring in 1978 in many localities in the country also strongly affected the export value of many agricultural products. Many localities reduced the area cultivated with export crops such as the peanut area which suffered a 2/3 decrease and the kenaf area which was reduced by 50 percent. Certain fruit crops such as banana and pineapple did not recover in time from the floods. The orange growing state farms were afflicted with drought and could not fulfill the norm of product delivery to the state.

On the other hand, the southwestern border war and the Beijing expansionists' war of aggression against the northern border provinces in the first quarter of 1979 deeply affected the production of some minerals such as apatite and coal, of forest products such as anise, cinnamon, ovoid cardamom and anemum xanthioides and of certain raw materials such as rattan, bamboo and so forth. Since part of the manpower available had to participate in the fight or to serve combat purposes, the production of export handicraft goods by certain sectors came to a standstill for a while.

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CSO: 4209/297

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FILM WEEK IN MOZAMBIQUE--Hanoi VNA 15 May--A week of Vietnamese films was jointly sponsored in Maputo recently by the Mozambican Cinematography Institute and the Vietnamese Embassy. The opening ceremony was attended by Mozambican Foreign Minister Alberto Chissano and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Vu. Speaking on this occasion, Foreign Minister A. Chissano expressed his full support for the reasonable and legitimate proposals of the three Indochinese countries aimed at establishing mutual trust and cooperation with the ASEAN countries and easing tension in the region. He said he supported the efforts of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council in national defence and reconstruction. [Text] [OW180355 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 15 May 81 OW]

SOVIET SOWING MACHINES--Hanoi VNA 16 May--The "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) farm machine plant in Korovgrad in the Ukraine has sent Vietnam a consignment of vegetable seed sowing machines. For many years now this plant has supplied Vietnam with large quantities of sowing machines. The newly supplied machines can water and manure the fields. [Text] [OW180355 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 16 May 81 OW]

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA June 1--Italian Ambassador to Vietnam Ludovico Masetti paid courtesy visit to Premier Pham Van Dong today. The premier had a cordial conversation with his guest. [Text] [OW031533 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 3 Jun 81]

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA June 3--Australian Ambassador John Philip McCarthy paid a courtesy visit to national assembly chairman Truong Chinh yesterday. Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with him. [Text] [OW031605 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CANADIAN CP GREETED--Hanoi VNA May 31--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada on its 60th founding anniversary. The message reads: "Over the past sixty years, your party adhering to Marxism-Leninism has always led the struggle to defend the fundamental rights of the Canadian working class and labouring people and the national interests of your country, thus making an active contribution to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. May you obtain greater successes. We sincerely thank you and other

Canadian democratic and progressive forces for having wholeheartedly supported Vietnam's anti-U.S. struggle and its socialist construction and national defence against the reactionary Beijing clique's policy of big-nation expansion and hegemony. [Text] [OW311609 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 31 May 81]

GDR, SRV SCIENCE ACCORD--Hanoi VNA May 30--A plan was signed in Berlin yesterday on cooperation in 1981-1985 between the Sciences Institute and the Social Science Commission of Vietnam and the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic. Signatories were Prof. Nguyen Khanh Toan, chairman of the Vietnamese commission, and Prof. Dr. Claus Grote, general secretary of the G.D.R. academy. The plan provides for cooperation in research and for exchanges and training of both natural and social scientists. [Text] [OW301701 Hanoi VNA in English 1645 GMT 30 May 81]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS MEKONG--Hanoi VNA 31 May--Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin recently toured the Mekong River Delta province of Hau Giang. He visited economic and cultural establishments in the province and attended a mass meeting in the presence of provincial party secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh, people's committee chairman Tran Minh Son, and to Buu Giam, president of the provincial branch of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. Addressing the meeting, B. N. Chaplin brought out the Soviet people's splendid achievements in communist construction. He highlighted the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the parties and peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 31 May 81 OW]

KPRD CONGRESS' SUCCESS--Hanoi VNA 31 May--A mass meeting was held in Pleiku, capital of the Central Highland province of Gia Lai-Cong Tum, yesterday to welcome the success of the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Speaking on this occasion, provincial party secretary Ksor Kron said that the congress had marked a new turning-point of the Kampuchean revolution and paved the way for a more vigorous development in Kampuchea. He pointed out that the congress would help consolidate the Kampuchean people's independence and gradually take Kampuchea to socialism. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 31 May 81 OW]

ROMANIAN WRITER VISITS--Hanoi VNA 28 May--Ilie Purcaru, executive member of the Romanian Writers' Association, recently visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Writers' Union. Ilie Purcaru paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the late president's house and office. He toured production establishments and cultural and historical sites in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the southern seaside town of Vung Tau, and the provinces of Hau Giang, Quang Nam-Da Nang, and Binh Tri Thien. Ilie Purcaru had exchanges of experience with his Vietnamese colleagues. [Text] [Hanoi VAN in English 1529 GMT 28 May 81 OW]

SOVIET PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA 29 May--A delegation from Astrakhan Province in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic paid a friendship visit to Ha Nam Ninh, its sister province, from 21-27 May. While there, the Soviet guests discussed with the Ha Nam Ninh people's committee experiences on economic and cultural development. They also toured several historical economic and cultural establishments in the province. Before leaving for home, yesterday, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 29 May 81 OW]

LAOS WOMEN'S UNION DECORATED--Hanoi VNA 27 May--Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos, yesterday presented the Friendship Order to the Lao Patriotic Women's Union for its contributions to the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, freedom, socialist construction and national defence, and to the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two nations. Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union now visiting Laos, also presented the union's medal "for the liberation of women" to Khampheng Soupha, president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union, and to the three vice-presidents of the Lao Union. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 27 May 81 OW]

NETHERLANDS-AIDED UNIVERSITY WORKSHOP--Hanoi VNA 27 May--Hanoi University today inaugurated an electro-mechanical workshop built with the assistance of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC). This is the sixth aid project in a series financed by NUFFIC at a total cost of about 1 million guilders (about 1,000,000 U.S. dollars). The electro-mechanical workshop will repair and manufacture equipment. It will also be used in training and research. The commissioning ceremony was attended by Professor (Nguyen) Cong Tum, rector of the university, and representatives of offices in Hanoi. Dutch charge d'affaires Hendrik Jan J. Schuur, and Dutch specialists were also present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 27 May 81 OW]

SPORTS PUBLISHERS TO USSR--Hanoi VNA 25 May--A delegation of the Vietnam Physical Culture and Sports Publishing House led by director Nguyen Thuc Huu has left here for the Soviet Union to attend the 15th session of representatives of sports publishing houses of the socialist countries. [Text] [OW260211 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 25 May 81 OW]

FRG RECEPTION--Hanoi VNA 23 May--C. Vollers, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave here today a reception in honour of the promulgation of the basic law of the FRG. Among the guests were Phan Hien, minister of information and cultural relations with foreign countries, and deputy foreign minister Hoang Bich Son. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1602 GMT 23 May 81 OW]

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING--Hanoi VNA 23 May--Bulgarian Ambassador Filip V. Markov arranged here today a meeting with representatives of the Vietnamese ministries of culture and information, foreign affairs and education and mass media in honour of the Bulgarian Culture, Script and Education Day tomorrow. He pointed out the great significance of that day which, he said, will be celebrated when the people of Bulgaria and other countries commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state--one of the oldest states in Europe. The Bulgarian diplomat expressed his elation at the fact that the cultural relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam had become strong weapons in the struggle of the two peoples for advancing in the scientific domain and in fraternal cooperation in all fields under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 23 May 81 OW]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF FOOD SETS RULES AGAINST STEALING, BRIBERY

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain and Food Products] in Vietnamese
No 3, Mar 80 pp 9-10, 21

[Excerpt from Directive No 01/LTTP-79: "Directive on the Task of Fighting Against Stealing, Bribery and Oppression of People in the Grain and Food Sector"]

[Text] The grain and food sector has been making definite efforts to implement Directive No 20-CT/TW and Circular No 71-TT/TW of the VCP Secretariat, but since in general it has not yet achieved the proposed goals in many aspects of its work, the negative manifestations, particularly stealing, bribery and oppression of people, still exist in many production installations, at many levels and in many aspects of the work -- a situation that is creating a great deal of hindrance to the fulfillment of the sector's political task.

To quickly overcome such negative manifestations in accordance with the guidelines as specified in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Directive No 81/CT/TW of the Secretariat and Circular No 79-TW of the guidance committee, the grain and food sector sets the task for the organizations in the entire sector to fulfill by seriously and actively implementing the directives of the party and government about fighting any negative manifestations.

Circular 71 of the Secretariat issued early in 1979 clearly indicates that since the struggle against the negative manifestations is a part of the overall revolutionary movement at the basic level, we must closely combine building and fighting, with building being the primary job, economic and administrative measures and organizational and ideological measures; strengthen order and discipline in labor, economic management and organization of living conditions; and create favorable conditions for the masses to take part in management and in the socialist collective ownership. We must make party organizations, the administration and mass organizations clean and strong; raise the quality and morality of cadres and party members; step up production; stabilize and

maintain the standard of living; strengthen and consolidate national defense and social security, particularly the masses' confidence.

Due to such significance and purpose, the struggle against stealing, bribery and oppression requires extremely firm leadership and leadership views that are total in their content so as to prevent in time any negative manifestations from appearing in the sector and to move toward getting rid of them. The coordination and operations committee of the grain and food sector requests that all party committee echelons, departments, committees, general corporations, corporations, services, enterprise federations, joint enterprises, factories, mass organizations and production installations fully carry out their responsibilities in this struggle.

From the entire system of organization of production, business and building to administrative and business institutions in the whole sector; from enterprises, stores, warehouse areas, delivery-reception stations, transportation groups and work sites to managerial organs -- all must become units by themselves that properly ensure fulfillment of the state plan and at the same time properly organize the struggle against the negative manifestations, particularly stealing, bribery and oppression, in the spirit of Directive No 81-CT/TW of the VCP Central Committee secretariat. The force needed to organize this struggle consists of basic units, with the hard core being party cells and chapters, and relies on the support of trade union organizations, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and women's labor, with the chiefs of these units directly assuming leadership, to carry on the following work:

1. To organize learning of Directive No 81-CT/TW to gain a thorough understanding of the spirit of this directive and Resolution 6 about guidance for the struggle against the negative manifestations among all party members, cadres, workers and civil servants in these units and to review their work to see if there are any negative manifestations and how to fight the latter. We must through it find all kinds of reasons, but mainly the subjective ones, such as wrongly implementing a policy, lacking a sense of responsibility, lacking organization, having ideological deviations or poor moral qualities, etc., that lead to shortcomings, and also make a thorough and clear review of such subjective reasons in order to have a basis for proposing a course of action to take to correct them.

2. Right before the matter is pursued further, the ministry sets the following rules to be observed immediately:

- a. From now on, all cadres, workers and civil servants working in the sector should not use any means to become corrupt; to take advantage of their job to steal grain, properties, money and products of the state and collective; to commit bribery or to reduce anybody's quota; nor to have an authoritative attitude

and to oppress the masses. In this struggle against the negative manifestations, VCP members must be the most exemplary ones; members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must be the assault force; and labor union members must be the ones who are ready to properly observe the state procedures about labor discipline and the protection of socialist properties.

b. In all fields efforts must be made to prevent any negative manifestations, but attention must be focused on these important jobs:

- The major, precious and rare grain and raw materials to be transported must be weighed, measured and counted at both ends and well preserved.

- Those who are in charge of supply must ensure correct rationing to the right eligible persons and follow correct standards and norms; avoid any cuts and authoritative attitude; and be economical and tightly manage the supply of grain as well as stamps and coupons.

The needs for grain used as raw materials must also be tightly managed in accordance with the right economic and technical norms.

- Those who are in charge of purchasing must fight the phenomenon of accepting into warehouses products that have been purchased without verifying the right quantities and specified qualities.

- In processing, we must ensure satisfying the established norms and collecting full quantities of products, with the right standard qualities.

- Food enterprises must pay attention to protecting raw materials and technical materials and fight the phenomenon of having connections for illegal selling and buying of products. All enterprises must take good care of the living conditions of their workers, respect their ownership right and fight any attempt to oppress them or to seek revenge against them.

- Construction sites must attach importance to the order of things and time to execute their work so as to bring into use early and in accordance with the established norms the technical materials and labor, thus ensuring the quality of construction.

- The components attached or subordinate to the ministry, in addition to the responsibilities toward their own units, must take part, on the basis of the functions and tasks assigned to them, in guidance within their professional sector, struggle against any negative manifestations within the latter and through it materialize or reinforce their procedures and policies to make management tighter.

- Party chapter organizations, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, trade unions and women's labor, through this struggle, can have plans for realistically making their own organizations clean and strong.

- Production and business installations must reorganize their operations and place cadres and workers in the right positions to utilize their capabilities correctly. They must strengthen the necessary material and technical base in order to have good management and protection of properties.

- We must improve the professional capabilities of cadres and workers so as to make them capable of doing any work correctly by adhering to the policies and professional procedures related to it.

We must make inventories to know accurately the properties that serve as a basis for management and know very well the cadres to assign them the tasks that are suitable for their capabilities.

3. We must resolutely fight against bribery, connections for wrongdoing and collusion with bad elements outside for stealing grain, materials and raw materials, particularly bribery in such jobs as delivering and receiving, supplying, processing, bidding; bribery in the job of issuing and distributing rejected products and byproducts, books and coupons for purchase of grain; bribery in recruitment of workers, etc.

4. We must fight against oppression and acts of revenge against those who criticize, reveal and denounce corruption, bribery, oppression and violations of the positions and policies of the party, state and sector.

5. As to the shortcomings and mistakes that have been committed until now, when we learn Resolution 6 and Directive 81, we must review and evaluate them to know their exact extent and nature. Any wrongdoing must be corrected right away; whoever is wrong must actively correct himself and the way to handle his wrongdoing varies with the degree of its severity. For minor violations education is needed; the more severe cases should need timely and strict but fair handling, which must progress as the cases are being revealed in accordance with Circular 01 of the 79-TW Guidance Committee.

6. Since the guidance and organization of implementation of Directive No 81-CT/TW is the job of the party committee echelons and heads of organs and units at different levels, the sector's basic units stationed in a locality must carry out the plan and observe the progress of work of that locality as dictated by its party committee echelons, but as to the substance of their work and the guidelines to follow, they should get guidance from the sector for their struggle and construction.

Every unit and every locality must have key guidance to draw experience from.

In the Food Ministry, the 79 Guidance Committee has been set up for the sector as a whole. The production installations in the sector must have a guidance component consisting of 3-5 comrades; the units that manage many properties and many economically important installations can set up guidance committees consisting of 5-7 comrades. The 79 Guidance Committee relies on the control machinery of the party, the specialized inspection committees and the workers' inspection committees.

All general corporations, corporations, enterprise federations, services, joint enterprises and offices of the Ministry by the end of December 1979 must have set up their own 79 guidance components or committees and sent the lists of their members to the Ministry.

Along with the establishment of guidance committees, unit chiefs must have work plans and programs of action right away. Every month and after every step of the work they must report to the local guidance committee and the Guidance Committee of the Ministry.

The inspection network in the sector must stick closely to and coordinate its activities with the 79 guidance component or committee at its level and the local inspection committee. Arrangements must be made to have a number of cadres specialized in fulfilling the task of fighting against negative manifestations assist the party committee echelons and unit chiefs in handling accurately and justly the cases of negative action and building up management, which must be considered the central and urgent task of inspectors at all levels.

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CSO: 4209/296

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL AWARD CEREMONY--A meeting was held by the Hanoi municipal educational sector on the morning of 1 June to commend and distribute prizes to excellent students from all primary and secondary schools in the municipality for their achievements in the 1980-1981 academic year. More than 1,000 excellent primary and secondary students, representing some 600,000 others, and many educational cadres and teachers enthusiastically welcomed Premier Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform, when he arrived to attend and address the meeting. Urging all teachers to cultivate revolutionary ethics among their students effectively so they will know how to behave properly and help one another in their studies, Premier Phan Van Dong said that no one can teach or study well without possessing good revolutionary ethics. The premier also pointed out the responsibility of the educational sector and the party committee and administration at all levels and of the parents of students in preserving and gradually improving the quality of teaching. [Text] [BK030332 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 81]

BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS--Hanoi VNA 19 May--Hundreds of thousands of Buddhists on 18 May attended celebrations of Buddha's 2525th birthday at pagodas in Ho Chi Minh City. Attending the service held by the Liaison Committee for Patriotic Buddhists at Vinh Nghiem Pagoda were more than 4,000 monks and faithful and representatives of the people's committee, the fatherland front committee, and other mass organisations. [Text] [201351 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 19 May 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/295

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GOVERNMENT ADJUSTS HA NAM NINH BOUNDARIES

BK291621 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 81 p 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision readjusting boundaries of a number of districts and townships of Ha Nam Ninh Province as follows:

1. Divide Hoang Long District into two districts and rename them Hoang Long and Gia Vien districts.

Hoang Long District consists of the following villages: Son Thanh, Thanh Lac, Thouang Hou, Ky Phu, Cuc Phuong, Yen Quang, Van Thanh, Van Phong, Lang Phong, Dong Phong, Quynh Luu, Son Lai, Son Ha, Quang Lac, Phu Long, Phu Loc, Van Phu, Duc Long, Lac Van, Phu Son, Thach Binh, Xich Tho, Gia Son, Gia Thuy, Gia Lam, Gia Tuong and Nho Quan Township. The district office is situated in Nho Quan Township.

Gia Vien District consists of the following villages: Gia Thanh, Gia Xuan, Gia Tran, Gia Tan, Gia Lap, Gia Van, Gia Thang, Gia Tien, Gia Phuong, Gia Hou, Lien Son, Gia Hung, Gia Phu, Gia Thanh, Gia Vuong, Gia Sinh, Gia Phong, Gia Lac, Gia Trung and Gia Ninh. The district office is situated in Gia Vuong village.

2. Divide Kim Thanh District into 1 city and 2 districts and rename them Ha Nam City and Kim Bang and Thanh Liem districts.

Ha Nam City covers all areas of Ha Nam Township including Luong Khanh Thien, Minh Khai, Hai Ba Trung and Tran Hung Dao wards.

Kim Bang Districts consists of the following villages: Nguyen Uy, Le Ho, Kim Binh, Thi Son, Dong Hoa, Dai Cuong, Phu Van, Chau Son, Kha Phong, Van Xa, Tuong Linh, Nhat Tan, Thanh Son, Hoang Tay, Thuy Loi, Lien Son, Nhat Tuu, Ngoc Son and Tan Son. The district office is situated in Ngoc Son village.

Thanh Liem District consists of the following villages: Thanh Tan, Thanh Ha, Thanh Huong, Thanh Thuy, Thanh Luu, Thanh Binh, Thanh Hai, Thanh Nguyen, Thanh Nghi, Thanh Tuyen, Thanh Tam, Thanh Trung, Thanh Giang, Thanh Phong, Lien Son, Lien Tuc, Lien Can, Lien Tiet, Lien Thuan and Lien Phong. The district office is in Thanh Ha village.

3. Separate Ninh Binh Township from Hoa Lu District to establish Ninh Binh City.

Ninh Binh City covers all areas of Ninh Binh Township including Van Giang, Luong Van Tuy, Dinh Tien Hoang and Quang Trung wards.

The Hoa Lu district office is situated in Ninh Khanh village.

CSO: 4209/311

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DO MUOI ADDRESSES MEETING ON PRICING

BK021542 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The State Price Commission recently held a conference to review implementation of Resolution No 26 of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and to discuss guidelines and tasks related to prices in 1981.

The conference evaluated the initial changes in the tasks related to prices, which have contributed to increased production, accelerated grain and food collection and the maintaining of rational rates of exchange between production costs and prices and between prices of industrial products and agricultural products. The conference also pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses which must be overcome in formulating state policies concerning prices and price controls in support of market management and the struggle against speculation and monopoly of the market and prices.

The participants studied the basic viewpoints and guidelines set forth for the tasks related to prices in the days ahead, and discussed measures necessary for the implementation of all major tasks related to prices in 1981.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, pointed out the importance of prices to production, the people's livelihood, accumulation, socialist transformation and the struggle for the control of the market. Commenting on the responsibility of the pricing sector, Comrade Do Muoi said: Together with other responsible sectors at all levels, the pricing sector must most satisfactorily implement all the major tasks related to wholesale, retail and purchase prices laid down by the party and the state. The sector must establish a structure for controlling commodity prices according to unified principles and in combination with rational division of labor and decentralization of assignments. It must intensify inspection work in order to promptly correct deviation, and struggle hard to control the market and commodity prices so as to help stabilize our production, marketing financial and monetary status, and the lives of the laboring people and of office and manual workers in particular.

Comrade Do Muoi urged all cadres responsible for commodity pricing to firmly grasp the party's line, constantly improve their knowledge and, together with other sectors concerned, uphold a sense of responsibility in studying the pricing problem profoundly and comprehensively so that they can be sensitive to the new situation and tasks while firmly adhering to the party's principle and viewpoint on the complex economic situation at present, thus making it possible for them to fulfill the heavy task which has been entrusted them by the party and state.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WAYS TO FIGHT THEFT IN GRAIN, FOOD SECTOR OUTLINED

Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM [Grain and Food Products] in Vietnamese
No 3, Mar 80 pp 11-13

[Article: "Some Practical Problems in the Struggle Against Negative Manifestations in the Sector"]

[Text] Thoroughly understanding the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, all our party, people, sectors and echelons are carrying on the widespread movement to struggle against and resolutely overcome the negative manifestations in our economic and social life, particularly stealing, bribery and oppression of the masses. This is one of the three major and urgent tasks of the country as a whole which our sector must help to fulfill successfully. Furthermore, our sector is considered by the central government as a key one in the fulfillment of this task. This requires that the sector as a whole have a total and keen conception of the sense of urgency and its responsibility for carrying it out by the most effective measures to absolutely avoid prolonging the negative manifestations, nor to let new ones appear to create obstacles and to adversely affect the fulfillment of the sector's political task and the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland; spoil our cadres, workers and civil servants; and weaken our organization, discipline and economic and social management.

On the basis of the purpose and need of the struggle against negative manifestations as detailed in Directive No 81-CT/TW of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and Directive No 01/LTTP-79 of the Food Ministry, our sector as a whole must adhere to and correctly observe this regulation issued by the Ministry: from now on, all cadres, workers and civil servants working in the sector should not use any means to become corrupt; to take advantage of their job to steal grain, properties, money and products of the state and collective; to commit bribery or to reduce anybody's quota; nor to have an authoritative attitude and to oppress the masses. Every cadre, worker and civil servant in the sector

must, on the one hand, uphold qualities, revolutionary morality, "industry, thriftiness, honesty, integrity, righteousness and impartiality" and wholeheartedly serve the revolutionary undertaking and the people. On the other hand, he must actively participate and urge people around him to participate in uncovering, struggling against and getting rid of stealing, bribery and oppression of the masses, as well as all other negative phenomena. The brunt of the struggle must be aimed at the following:

To fight against stealing of any kinds of state properties, from small to large, in all aspects of the circulation and distribution of grain, production and processing of grain and foods and capital construction. To pay special attention to fighting stealing of strategic materials necessary for production and life, first of all grain, gasoline and oil, machine parts, major raw materials and principal products; at the same time, to pay attention to fighting stealing of seconds and by-products, too.

In the field of purchasing and preserving grain, to fight stealing of grain by using heavier weights to weigh incoming grain and lighter weights to weigh outgoing grain and getting the difference; colluding to make false receipt tickets; taking advantage of buying grain at agreed prices to steal money, to sell excess paddy at agreed prices; making fake coupons to steal industrial goods, etc.

In the field of delivery-reception and transportation of grain, to pay utmost attention to fighting stealing during delivery-reception by means of colluding with owners and operators of means of transportation to write down untrue quantities and weights of goods in transportation tickets, not observing fully the procedures for storage of goods in the means of transportation, deliberately writing down untrue tonnages of vehicles and boats and making holes in or tearing sacks to steal grain coming out from them.

In the field of grain supply, to fight stealing by making fake coupons, forging signatures, signing invalid documents, using expired printed materials, abusing power in issuing "orders of grain sales" without obeying regulations, colluding among state store employees and warehouse keepers to reduce quotas and to steal grain during delivery of grain for retail sales, colluding with managerial staff members in consuming units and in localities having unexpected need for grain to smuggle out grain from warehouses, stealing grain stamps, reusing recalled grain stamps and acquiring X stamps to get grain from the state.

In grain and food processing enterprises, it is necessary to aim the brunt of the struggle at the stealing of major raw materials, and at the same time to be concerned about fighting the stealing of materials and fuels. Rice mills and wheat flour processing enterprises must fight thefts of paddy and rice; stealing rice, broken rice and bran by smuggling it out in rice husks; stealing wheat flour by

deliberately altering ingredients standards of products or by underweight packing; accountants and warehouse keepers colluding with vehicle operators to steal grain during incomings and outgoings of grain, etc. Tea processing factories must fight the stealing of fresh buds, various kinds of scented teas and dried teas and various kinds of scenting ingredients (mainly Oriental medicinal herbs). Cigarettes-manufacturing factories must pay attention to fighting thefts of all kinds of gold-tobacco and high-grade cigarettes, cigarette papers and various kinds of finished products and scenting ingredients. Canned foods, milk and coffee enterprises must fight the stealing of flour, milk, sugar and precious chemicals by mixing and preparing ingredients below the prescribed economic and technical standards, raising the grade of products, raising the purchase prices of raw materials, using heavier weights for purchases of raw materials and lighter weights for delivery of such materials to warehouses and by underweight packing to steal semifinished and finished products. Sugar refineries and alcohol, beer and monosodium glutamate factories must fight using transportation tickets to steal sugar cane and crude sugar; making fake documents to sell small quantities of sugar, alcohol and export spirits; deliberately mixing and preparing ingredients below the economic and technical norms to steal sugar and scenting ingredients; and using incorrect weights during delivery-reception to steal raw materials and products. Oil pressing enterprises must fight all sorts of maneuvers aimed at stealing raw materials and products.

In the field of capital construction, construction and assembly corporations and capital construction work sites must concentrate efforts on fighting any unprincipled spending aimed at stealing money; expending materials for one building project but accounting for them under another project in order to steal building materials of all kinds; and making false statement about the number of workers involved in order to get wages for nonexistent labor, grain and foods.

Along with the resolute struggle to fight and prevent thefts in any forms, we must pay proper attention to and constantly fight bribery in connection with approving grain supplies, sales and purchases of products and foods; delivering, receiving and transporting raw materials, materials, agricultural products and grain; processing grain, making and repairing machines, etc. We must fight bribery in accepting bids, recruiting workers and labor and distributing work, considering and approving initiatives, subjects, etc. At the same time, we must fight any acts of oppression against the masses, particularly retaliation against those people who have made criticisms and have uncovered and denounced corruption, bribery, oppression and violations of the positions, policies, regulations of the state and sector. We must fight oppression aimed at plagiarizing new ideas and inventions of the masses and discrimination against the latter during consideration of scientific and technical subjects. We must fight authoritarian attitudes, bringing about inconveniences and oppression against the masses during business transactions, purchases and sales, etc.

The struggle against the above-mentioned negative phenomena and other negative manifestations in the sector actually is a revolutionary one being total and profound in character and far from easy and simple. Therefore, all echelons and units in the sector are required to provide very tight and constant guidance; to fulfill the principle of leadership by the party, ownership of the masses and management by the state; to know how to vigorously develop the masses' right of collective ownership; and to take total measures, by combining well all ideological, organizational, economic and administrative measures. In ideological work, they must motivate the masses, assist the masses in clearly asserting the role of collective owners in the basic economic units and set the right direction to follow to educate and mobilize them, in accordance with the guidelines calling for taking "construction" as the principal job, fighting also meaning "construction" and analyzing the right and the wrong for the sake of criticizing and overcoming the bad. Particularly in every organ and every unit, we must on the basis of seriously implementing Decrees Nos 182-CP and 217-CP draft and clearly determine the responsibilities and authorities of every organization, every component and every individual, mostly at the basic level. There must be regulations about products and rules about labor, reward and punishment, which must be made into legal regulations for everybody and every organization to voluntarily and seriously obey. We must make the implementation of the state's policies, principles, systems and procedures and those of the sector a truly orderly practice compelling anyone who does something to thoroughly understand and correctly implement the policy, regulation and professional rule for such a job. We must consider and recommend drafting, revising and perfecting policies, procedures and management to eliminate any loopholes. Among the economic measures, we must pay attention to correctly combining public and private interests, the interests of the state and the collective and each individual; correctly applying the measures that act as a lever in the economy; and carrying out reward and punishment in a truly just manner. We must through the struggle against negative manifestations expel from our organization any undeserving elements, particularly any members of the party who have committed theft, bribery and oppression of the masses without honestly wanting to review their action and to repent in order to make the party organization clean and strong. The handling of cases and violations, which is an important factor to bring about good results in the movement against negative manifestations, must be carried out in a timely, resolute, accurate and just manner. It must make a distinction between right and wrong, the essence and the form, primary culprits and accomplices, systematic and deliberate wrongdoing and spur-of-the-moment and supporting action, sabotage acts and corruption, hoodlums and people who are victims of degeneration and buying off, etc. It must make the persons subjected to disciplinary action clearly realize their mistakes and the masses agree while highlighting the laws and discipline of the state; everything must be considered explicitly and handled on a timely basis so as to ensure that the movement against negative manifestations progresses smoothly in accordance with the prescribed purpose and needs.

Party committee echelons and heads of units and organs are the persons responsible to the party and sector for the struggle against negative manifestations in their own units and installations. If they fail to properly carry out this movement, they cannot consider having fulfilled the political task of their units. We must follow the exact order of things to be done as clearly indicated in the directive of the Ministry. Along with mobilizing the masses for the struggle against negative manifestations and uncovering and handling any cases of violations, the important thing must be to reorganize immediately the urgent jobs of management. This is something that must receive good guidance for being properly done because it is going to have very basic effects on the movement. Every unit and organ must correctly fulfill the need as clearly mentioned in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee: "The head of each sector, echelon or unit must be responsible for satisfactorily protecting the properties the state has assigned to him for management; urgently reorganize the management of properties, warehouses, stores, etc.; organize regular and unexpected inspection to reveal any violations of the socialist properties; and give a reward or impose a punishment in a just and timely manner." To do so, heads of units and installations at all levels must organize inventories to know very well all of the state properties assigned to them for management; know very well the cadres, workers, mostly the key cadres and accounting-financial affairs cadres, warehouse keepers and treasurers under their management; and fully understand and provide guidance for tight control of the implementation of the principles, policies, systems, rules and procedures already in effect. We must reorganize the ways of doing and means of weighing, measuring and counting and consolidate storehouses, storage grounds and equipment used for the protection of properties. We must have tight guidance over drafting, revising and fulfilling the economic and technical norms, particularly the ones about the use of major raw materials and materials, contract ordering of goods, days and hours worked, etc. On the other hand, we must strengthen inspection and control; pay attention to combining organization of inspection and control, both regular and unexpected, by the leadership, professional components and specialized inspection organs; and vigorously develop the control and supervisory role of workers and cadres, especially guidance and organization for the masses to take a direct and regular part in inspection and control.

The fight against and prevention of all negative manifestations should not be separated from drafting and revising the procedures necessary for the managerial work of our sector on a nationwide scale (rules about grain preservation; procedures for bookkeeping in connection with sales, permanent file register, business organization and system, packing; regulations about rate of losses of grain, goods and raw materials; rules about control and handling of violations, etc.) and from consolidating the material and technical base (storehouses, means of transportation, weighing and measuring, printed materials, stores, etc.). To take good care of organizing the masses' living conditions is also an

important factor to ensure good results in the struggle against negative manifestations. On the other hand, since the struggle is not temporary but is to continue until the end of 1981 and then to be consolidated on a permanent basis, it must be combined with the key activities of each period and any unexpected tasks. For the basic units, what they must pay attention to is to know how to combine the guidance provided by the local party committee echelons and administration and the work of the sector within the struggle against negative manifestations and to make them fit in and agree with each other. They must also know how to launch the movement to fight negative manifestations in order to fulfill their daily specialized task and to consider it their political task, how to use the key job of a period in order to step up the struggle against negative manifestations and how to use the results of this struggle to step up their daily work and to do this work most effectively.

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CSO: 4209/296

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

COMPUTERS FOR PROVINCIAL STATISTICIANS--Hanoi VNA 1 Jun--So far, 13 statistics services of provinces and cities have been equipped with small-sized computers. Together with the calculation centre of the General Statistics Department, this computer system is handling half of the calculations of the department in providing economic information and planning. Small computers are widely used in the drawing up of balance sheets in economic programs, in population censuses, in the surveys of land, labour forces and living standards, in the planning of animal husbandry and afforestation, and in the accounting calculations of agricultural cooperatives. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 1 Jun 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/295

AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL PLANNING IN SOUTH

BK271547 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Agricultural Design and Planning Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture recently held a scientific conference in Hanoi to evaluate agricultural zoning, design and planning.

In the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, the institute sent several groups of cadres and engineers to the various southern provinces to conduct a comprehensive and systematic survey of the soil conditions and natural and social factors so as to support rural planning. In addition, the institute also zoned areas for agriculture, forestry, fishery, salt making and agricultural, forestry and maritime products processing industries throughout the country. It basically completed the planning of districts, key specialized cultivation zones and new economic zones, and the planning of agricultural enterprises designed to serve key grain production zones and export-oriented industrial crop zones. It built a system of organizations in charge of survey, zoning and planning from the central to the local level. It surveyed and drew up topographical maps of more than 2,000 square kilometers of key production zones on the 1/10,000 and 1/5,000 scales.

The soil survey showed that, biologically and agronomically, there are 14 different groups and 68 different types of soil in our country, and that there still remain very large areas of virgin land which can be opened for production development and multicropping purposes.

On the basis of the established scientific facts, our country is divided into seven agricultural and forestry zones. The Mekong Delta, the Nam Bo Region and the Central Highlands are key zones where the task of opening virgin land to expand the cultivated area will be given priority. In these agricultural zones, the pattern of crop cultivation and animal husbandry can be planned in such a way as to suit the actual conditions for production development. However, because the seven large zones have not yet been divided into smaller zones, a number of specialized cultivation zones under planning have proven to be inconsistent with actual conditions. In the field of agricultural zoning, there still remain many problems the solution of which requires a more lucid methodology and a methodical aggregation of the results yielded by the basic surveys and scientific researches conducted by various sectors.

The Agricultural Design and Planning Institute has drawn up plans for rice zones in the Mekong Delta and for rubber, cotton, coffee and sugar cane zones in various southern provinces. Results of the institute's experimental survey work have helped determine the boundaries of these zones as well as the production orientation and tasks of each zone (these tasks consist mainly of agricultural production, processing industries and handicrafts). They have also helped coordinate the plans for agricultural production with those for communications, water conservancy, mechanical engineering and power, labor, culture and social welfare, investment and economic efficiency, and so forth. Zonal and district plans are general plans including agriculture, industry, distribution and circulation. Therefore, all the sectors concerned must coordinate in formulating these plans.

CSO: 4209/311

AGRICULTURE

HARVESTING, PLANTING STATISTICS REPORTED

8K310420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 May the north had harvested 328,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice, 194,000 hectares more than it did in the corresponding period last year. The harvested area represents 31.3 percent of the total cultivated area.

Peasants in various northern provinces and cities have also harvested 61,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 12,000 hectares of corn. In many localities, the yields of sweet potatoes and corn have been high. The yield of sweet potatoes in the area just harvested in Haiphong was 69 quintals per hectare. In Ha Bac, it was 65 quintals and in Ha Nam Ninh, 48 quintals.

This year, the northern provinces and cities planted the 10th-month rice earlier and faster than last year. Plowing and sowing were also faster. The amount of organic fertilizers available--more than 2,325,640 tons--nearly equaled the quantity used in the same period last year.

In the south, since early May, rainfall has been relatively even and favorable for soil preparation and the transplanting of summer-fall rice and the planting of 10th-month crops. Since the beginning of the season, the southern provinces and cities have transplanted 297,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling 45.3 percent of the target. Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward transplanted 232,000 hectares, fulfilling 43.6 percent of the target.

Generally speaking, this year the southern provinces and cities have transplanted the summer-fall rice faster than last year. This pace, however, was still slower than scheduled. These provinces are striving to transplant the largest possible area, but it seems unlikely that they will fulfill the summer-fall rice planting plan.

Along with transplanting the summer-fall rice, the Mekong Delta provinces have plowed 352,000 hectares of land and planted 230,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The southern provinces have also planted 111,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants. This figure includes 54,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops, 16,000 hectares of various kinds of vegetables and legumes, and 40,000 hectares of industrial crops.

CSO: 4209/311

AGRICULTURE

NEW RICE GROWING AREA IN KIEN GIANG PROVINCE

OWO20835 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2--More than one hundred and fifty thousand hectares of farm land in Ha Tien District, Kien Giang Province, 352 km southwest of Ho Chi Minh City, is being converted into a rice growing area. This is one of the "communist youth projects" under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan.

Located on the southwesternmost part of the country and having a common border with Kampuchea, Ha Tien enjoys a favourable climate with sufficient rain, water and fertile soil. It is the biggest of the nine areas in the Mekong River Delta marked out for rice growing after liberation.

With a 120-kilometre coastline, Ha Tien is an ideal place for fishing. Dong Ho, a natural lake of more than 1,200 hectares has a good potential for shrimp rearing.

The area is also rich in gravel, sand, stone, clay and timber. The Kien Luong gypsum mine and the Ha Tien cement plant (one million tonnes of cement per year), produce enough building materials for Ha Tien and neighbouring provinces.

The coastal district town of Ha Tien bordering Kampuchea, endowed with many scenic spots, a mild climate, traditional handicrafts and very original menus, is a tourist attraction and holiday resort.

After the liberation of southern Vietnam (1975), the whole area had only 45,000 hectares of tilled land, the remaining being abandoned to wild grass and cajeput forests. Houses and roads were badly damaged.

In the past five years, farms specializing in rice and pineapples have been built. Last year, some 4,000 more hectares of virgin land were cleared for food growing.

The new settlers have removed almost 1.3 million cubic meters of earth for irrigation purposes, sunk wells and built 20,000 square metres of housing, schools, dispensaries and warehouses.

In May 1981, a conference called by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministry of Agriculture decided to turn Ha Tien into a major rice growing area and young people throughout the country were urged to serve as the core in the realisation of this project. Under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, some 10,000 young people will go to the area to build 22 rice farms covering 108,000 hectares. The work from planting to harvesting will be mechanized. By 1985, these farms are expected to produce 100,000 tonnes of rice plus large quantities of meat, eggs and fruit.

Total investment in the project will reach 1,055,000,000 dong of which more than 300 million dong will be in the current five-year plan.

CSG: 4220/295

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH RICE SUBMERGED--Heavy downpours in recent days have submerged some 4,000 hectares of ripening 5th-month spring rice in various districts of Thai Binh Province. The provincial people's committee has assigned cadres to these localities to supervise measures to cope with the flood and quickly save this rice crop. [BK221525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 May 81 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN GRAIN--As of 20 May Huong Dien District in Binh Tri Thien Province had delivered 4,100 tons of paddy to state granaries, overfulfilling its grain obligation for the winter-spring crop. Thanks to the application of the contract for product quotas system, agricultural production has been increased in a number of villages. Some cooperatives increased their paddy yield by 26 quintals to 36 quintals per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 May 81 BK]

VINH PHU 10TH-MONTH RICE--In this year's 10th-month crop season, Vinh Phu Province will plant more than 65,000 hectares of rice. Agricultural cooperatives are preparing seeds for distribution to peasants at an average of 100 kg per hectare. The province's seed corporation has reserved 907 tons of the 10th-month rice varieties for distribution. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 May 81 BK]

NGHE TINH WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 13 May, Nghe Tinh Province had harvested more than 52,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, representing 45 percent of the cultivated area. The province had transplanted rice on more than 132,000 hectares or 2,000 hectares over the plan norms. It has delivered to state granaries more than 6,000 tons of grain while 20 cooperatives are fulfilling their grain obligation for the 5th-month spring crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 81 BK]

KIEN GIANG RICE--As of 6 May Kien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries 94,388 tons of rice, achieving 73 percent of the plan norms. The province has also assisted peasants in building temporary storages and speeding up transportation to prevent rice from being damaged due to the approaching rainy season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 81 BK]

CAO BANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Cao Bang Province is expected to expand this year's 10th-month rice area to 13,000 hectares, an increase of 3,000 hectares over last year. Cooperatives in the province have been instructed to complete the cultivation of this rice on the entire area by 10 June. To date they have completed soil preparation on 7,600 hectares and sown rice seeds on 1,350 hectares. [BK281349 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 May 81 BK]

HAI HUNG AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION--Although oil supply for farm tractors has been cut by one-third, the Hai Hung provincial agricultural machine sector still strives to ensure that some 70,000 hectares of land are mechanically plowed in this 10th-month crop season. Actively securing all available sources of oil in addition to the quantities supplied, tractor stations in many districts have agreed to mechanically plow 6,000 to 9,000 hectares each. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 May 81 BK]

HAIPHONG RICE HARVEST--All cooperatives in Haiphong City suburbs are concentrating efforts on quickly harvesting the 5th month-spring rice. As of 20 May the city had completed the harvest of this rice on 30 percent of the cultivated area. Do Son and Tien Lang districts had finished this work on 36 to 38 percent of the cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 81 BK]

HAI HUNG CROPS--This year Hai Hung Province plans to grow 118,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. The province is also expected to plant 70,000 hectares of winter crops, an increase of some 11,390 hectares over last year. To date Hai Hung has secured enough seeds for the cultivation of these crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 81 BK]

HA NAM NINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province have planted 148,000 hectares of rice in this year's 5th month-spring crop season, overfulfilling the planned norm by 1,000 hectares. Meanwhile, some 70 percent of the cooperatives in the province have adopted the system of contracting individual laborers for production work. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 May 81 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Trieu Hai District of Binh Tri Thien Province have harvested nearly 11,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. This figure represents 88 percent of the cultivated acreage and shows a two-fold increase over the same period last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 May 81 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 20 May Quang Nam-Danang Province had fulfilled its grain obligation for the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season, with agricultural tax accounting for 14,586 tons--some 70 percent of the tax collection quota for 1981. Thanh Binh District, which takes the lead in this task in the province, had overfulfilled its norm by 860 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 81 BK] Thanks to a bumper winter-spring rice crop, as of 20 May Quang Nam-Danang Province had been able to deliver

28,982 tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling 99.8 percent of the grain obligation quota for this crop season. Seven out of eight districts in the delta region have overfulfilled their grain obligation norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 27 May 81 BK]

GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESIN--More than 80 tons of resin have been tapped by various newly established forestry enterprises in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province over the past year. With this quantity of resin, these enterprises have processed 70 tons of pine tar, resinous volatiles oil, sealing wax and varnish for domestic consumption and export. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 May 81 BK]

NGHIA BINH GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 20 May Nghia Binh Province had fulfilled 84.2 percent of the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season, with agricultural tax accounting for 93 percent. The province had also purchased 9,100 tons of subsidiary crops, thus overfulfilling the planned norm for these crops by 10.8 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 81 BK]

MEKONG DELTA FARMS--Some 2 million out of 4 million hectares in the Mekong River Delta are arable land. In addition to the 45 state farms already established, some 38 army-run farms are expected to be built in this area. More than 30,000 troops have so far been sent by the 9th Military Region to clear the land at the army-run Can Thao Farm in preparation for the cultivation of 1,000 hectares of rice in this 10th-month crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 23 May 81 BK]

AN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--In a recent interview with a Voice of Vietnam Radio correspondent on the status of grain collection in his province, the vice chairman of the An Giang Provincial People's Committee said that although the grain collection norm set for An Giang in 1980 was 120,000 tons, the quantity actually delivered to the state was 170,000 tons; and that the province has so far set up 1,548 production solidarity teams, 333 production collectives and six agricultural cooperatives. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 May 81 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--Last week Tien Giang Province collected another 3,350 tons of paddy under the form of grain obligation, thus bringing to 73,700 tons the total quantity collected since the beginning of the season and fulfilling 88.6 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. Cai Lay District, which takes the lead in grain collection in the province, has overfulfilled its norm by 30 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 May 81 BK]

CUU LONG RICE--As of 20 May Cuu Long Province had completed soil preparation on 58,000 hectares for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice, fulfilling 79 percent of the planned norm. As of the same date the province also planted summer-fall rice in 24,000 hectares or 40 percent of the slated area and collected 100,240 tons of paddy from the 10th-month crop season, thus overfulfilling the planned target by 25.3 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 May 81 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION NHAN DAN on page two carried an article by (Dau Viet) on factors which caused poor quality and losses of paddy in Minh Hai Province. The article says: The Minh Hai party organization and people have made great efforts to fulfill their grain obligation. In 1981 (as heard), the province delivered to state granaries more than 183,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm by 2 percent--100 percent more than the previous year. As of 25 April the province had collected and purchased 115,692 tons of paddy, achieving 58 percent of the plan norm for the 10th-month crop, which is 64 percent over the same period last year. However, a number of peasants, lacking consciousness, have sought to profit by bribing officials to buy for the state paddy of substandard quality. Some even mixed paddy with sand, soil and water to increase the weight. Moreover, almost all boats carrying paddy in the province lack awnings to block rainfall. In a number of localities, collected and purchased paddy has been piled up on bare ground and varieties have been mixed. Many piles of tens or even hundreds of tons of paddy have been left in the open air for months and been damaged by rainfall and sea water. Many storehouses which have leaking roofs and are below the technical standard have been left unrepaired. Passing by the Tan Thanh and Thanh Chung storages, one sees piles of dozens of tons of rotten paddy scattered by chickens. [Text] [BK301026 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 28 May 81]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY COLLECTIVES--Hanoi VNA 26 May--Vietnam southward more than 300 agricultural machinery collectives have been formed. [as printed] This involves a total of 4,000 tractors with a capacity of 26 or more. Last year, more than 75 percent of agricultural machinery worked in the ricefields, ploughing more than 530,000 hectares of land. In the Mekong River Delta province of Kien Giang, 90 percent of tractors have been mobilized for this rainy season's cultivation. The agricultural machinery collective has ploughed 89,700 hectares of land. This year it plans to till 900,000 hectares of land, 0.5 times that of last year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0234 GMT 26 May 81 OW]

MEKONG DELTA IRRIGATION--Hanoi VNA 25 May--Irrigation works built in the Mekong River Delta province of Hau Giang in the past 5 years have watered 120,000 hectares of salt ricefields, contributing in a large measure to doubling the province's rice output from 650,000 tonnes in 1975 to almost (a) million tonnes this year. In the war years most of the irrigation canals and coastal dykes were heavily damaged and rice fields were submerged with salt water. Not long after liberation, a 300-kilometer coastal dyke was built to protect 120,000 hectares of rice from salt water. More small-sized irrigation works have been built in the recent dry season to water high-yield rice areas. An irrigation canal named April 30 (liberation day) was recently completed in the province to water 5,000 hectares of high-yielding rice. Almost 30,000 people have participated in its construction in the past 2 months. According to plan, the Hau Giang will push ahead the irrigation campaign to provide water for 200,000 hectares of rice by 1985. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0237 GMT 25 May 81 OW]

RELIEF FOR FLOOD VICTIMS--Hanoi VNA 22 May--The International Committee of the Red Cross has given, through the Vietnam Red Cross, 800 tonnes of rice to victims of last year's floods. [Text] [OW230355 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 22 May 81 OW]

SOUTHERN INSHORE FISHERY--Hanoi VNA 29 May--With a coastal line of 65 kilometres and a dense network of canals and rivers, fishermen in the Mekong Delta province of Ben Tre each year catch 30,000 tons of shrimps and fish including 3,000 tons of shrimps and 500 tons of prawn for export. The provincial seafoods service has formed 176 fishing collectives and provided them with fuel and fishing equipment to obtain bigger fish catch. It has also set up a frozen shrimp factory with a capacity of 800 tons a year. The seafoods service of Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, this year has supplied the state with 300 tons of seafoods for export. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0301 GMT 29 May 81 OW]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

REPORTS ON PROTECTING OIL PIPELINES

B-70 POL Battalion

BK271730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 May 81

[Report by station correspondent (Khanh Toan) on the B-70 POL Battalion's achievements in preventing its gasoline from being stolen--portions recorded]

[Summary] "(Pham Van Quynh), the battalion commander, took us on a tour of the oil pipeline under his unit's supervision. We traveled several dozen kilometers, crossing many ricefields, swampy areas and canals. The itinerary we took covered not only asphalt roads but also winding paths traversing many hamlets and villages. At times, we had to walk through knee-deep mud. As we were traveling, battalion commander (Quynh) explained to us that the duties of soldiers protecting oil pipelines are not just to turn on the starting mechanism and then sit back and watch the control device that indicates the flow of oil pumped along the pipeline. The most difficult matter is how to safeguard the pipeline so as to ensure that the amount of oil reaching the receiving end agrees with that being pumped from the starting end."

The battalion commander went on: "I must admit to you that this kind of POL work requires the soldiers to link their duties with the length of the pipeline and with the oil flow. If we failed to make cadres and combatants fully aware of this requirement, it is certain that we would not be able to safeguard the pipeline. This is because the pipeline is hundreds of kilometers long, running through different and complex terrain. Sometimes, there has been a leak on the pipeline, thus allowing gasoline and oil to flow out freely. And sometimes, there have been some disreputables, who took advantage of the situation, breaking open the pipeline to steal gasoline to sell for profit."

How to direct an adequate flow and amount of gasoline and oil to the receiving end safely in accordance with the operational plan is a difficult question requiring the entire battalion to join its efforts in answering with practical work. Fully aware of this requirement, the B-70 Battalion has taken many drastic and effective steps and has succeeded in ensuring that 97 percent of the oil flow reaches its destination. This is an encouraging achievement.

When asked why the B-70 Battalion had succeeded in attaining such a high percentage, the battalion commander replied:

[Begin recording] "In compliance with the instructions from the POL Department and from our parent regiment, our unit has been very active in seeking ways to cope with the sabotage of the pipeline by some bad elements in certain areas through which the pipeline runs. Our measures have produced initial results."

We have motivated our men to emulate the determination and bravery of Nguyen Thi Minh in protecting gasoline and oil and through this we have succeeded in promoting a high sense of responsibility among cadres and combatants in our unit. We have strictly complied with all systems of conducting patrols along the pipeline with the participation of the local authorities and public security agents. [end recording]

I asked some command cadres of the battalion how, with such a long pipeline and with the separate working conditions of cadres and combatants, could they know their men were honest? All those interviewed replied confidently that they trust their men because they know their behavior well through supervision of their daily activities.

"They also told us that at every village where the battalion stations its men, it has established relations with the local administrations and people who have helped the battalion not only in detecting those miscreants among them who sabotage the pipeline but also in supervising the daily work of the battalion's technical combatants. The people have commented on the good or bad performance of all the combatants and have suggested rewards or penalties for them. In addition, through this relationship, the unit could easily detect those who had stolen gasoline and oil and could, together with the localities concerned, deal with such cases in a strict and fair manner. In practice, when finding that the unit is very determined to deal with and correct its shortcomings, these administrations and people have become more and more aware of their responsibility in helping the unit to protect gasoline and oil. Many villages have brought those stealing gasoline before cooperative members' meetings for criticism, thus improving a sense of mastery among all."

We also talked with Comrade (Le Ngoc Dang), commander of the 1st Company, who told us that:

[Begin recording] "With the general duty of protecting the pipeline along with soldiers, all cadres, party members and combatants in our unit have taken all necessary steps to protect the pipeline, resulting in the capture of many miscreants who stole gasoline."

We have coordinated with the cadres of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial public security office in protecting the pipeline against thievery. Especially we have cooperated with (Bai Cau) village in Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province in capturing a gasoline thief and then taking him before a public meeting for criticism prior to asking the locality concerned to give him necessary re-education. [end recording]

Editorial on Protecting Pipeline

6K290317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 27 May 81

[From the review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 27 May]

[Text] Under the headline "Satisfactorily Protect Oil Pipelines," an editorial in today's [27 May] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

During the past anti-U.S. national salvation resistance as well as during the present stage, many pipeline protecting units have made every effort to channel the flow of gasoline and oil to its destination safely and effectively. Many good examples in protecting the oil flow and pipelines--the most typical of all being the brave act of female combatant Nguyen Thi Binh and her colleagues against negativism--have been studied and emulated by various units guarding oil pipelines. The task of protecting oil pipelines, however, must be further stepped up as sluggishness has been noted in the efforts to eradicate phenomena of oil losses and leakages. Even worse, at certain moments and in certain areas, miscreants have been allowed to steal gasoline and oil without being punished.

Therefore, in order to fulfill their duties, cadres and combatants guarding pipelines must uphold their sense of mastery and responsibility. Simultaneously, they must firmly grasp necessary scientific knowledge and make themselves well versed in their jobs. With self-motivation, they must comply with all the stipulations regarding the protection of gasoline and oil. All cadres and combatants guarding pipelines must master the use of their mechanical means, must know how to deal with all the breakdowns of their mechanical devices while in operation, and at the same time, must safeguard the operation of pipelines in all situations. Each unit must satisfactorily organize regular patrols of its responsible pipelines so as to quickly detect all indications of oil leakage and, at the same time, to prevent the miscreants from breaking open pipelines to steal gasoline and oil.

Protecting oil pipelines is the duty not only of units guarding pipelines but also of the entire army and people to protect the assets of the army and the state. Units and people in any area through which a pipeline runs must be responsible for protecting it. Soldiers, people and self-defense militiamen must closely coordinate with those units responsible for guarding oil pipelines in conducting joint patrols and posting guards to detect quickly, deal with swiftly and stop in time all cases of oil leakage as well as all acts of theft and sabotage, thus making it possible to minimize all manifestations of oil losses.

Northern Oil Pipeline

BKD31023 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Station report on protection of oil pipeline in Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces]

[Summary] Over the past several years, Nam Phong village of Ha Son Binh Province has prevented such illegal acts as breaking the oil pipeline and stealing gasoline. Thanks to active cooperation between the local people and the militiamen in the village, the task of protecting the oil pipeline has been satisfactorily carried out.

Speaking on activities in the village (Le Nhat) secretary of the Nam Phong Party organization said: We have done our best to protect the army oil depot and the oil pipeline in our area with the close collaboration of local military units. As a result, no theft of gasoline has occurred in the past year and more.

Minh Tan village, same province, has also satisfactorily protected the oil pipeline which runs through its area.

However, gasoline thievery has occurred in some places. In Boi Cau village, Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, local people and militiamen recently arrested a number of miscreants who broke open the pipeline and stole gasoline and oil. The miscreants were publicly criticized and the stolen oil and gasoline was confiscated and handed over to the pipeline protection units.

Although many localities where the B-70 pipeline runs through have satisfactorily protected oil and gasoline, there have been cases of gasoline thievery in Nhan Khang village, Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh Province. The local authorities attempted to solve this problem simply by buying back the stolen gasoline and oil from the thieves.

"We hope that various leading organs in Ha Nam Ninh, while commending localities for their efforts in protecting the oil pipeline, will take appropriate measures to stop these illegal acts of Nhan Khang village to ensure the safe flow of gasoline and oil for timely use in the combat readiness task and the building of our national economy."

ESG: 4209/311

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

NEW TYPE SOVIET BULLDOZERS--Hanoi VNA 21 May--The road-making machines factory in Kharkov, Ukraine, has filled an order placed by Vietnam for a new type of bulldozer. The new machines can be used in (?10) different jobs in road construction. They are equipped with special systems for protection from humidity and dust. Other products by the factory, including tractors, aircraft and electronic equipment, are being used with high efficiency in Vietnam. [Text] [OW230355 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 21 May 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/295

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

TEA ENTERPRISES--From now until 1985, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, we shall build 7 additional tea enterprises, with total capacity of 45,000 tons of raw materials per year. According to the new plan for construction of a tea-growing zone, we shall increase the present tea-growing area of 48,000 hectares to 90,000 hectares by 1985. The tea-producing sector will thus try to triple the total volume of tea production for export and to double the one for domestic consumption by 1985. [Excerpt] [Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 80 p 8] 5598

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY--The grain and food processing industry in our country is being built and so far its production has been considerable. Its annual gross production exceeds the value of 2 billion dong: it can process all of the rice produced, .5 million tons of wheat and subsidiary food crops, more than 200,000 tons of sugar and molasses, 20,000 tons of vegetables and fruits, all of the tea buds harvested and enough tobacco for domestic and export needs, and satisfy most of the consumers' needs for alcohol, beer, beverages, canned milk, monosodium glutamate, table sauces, vegetable oil and oil products. But due to a shortage of raw materials, the enterprises have been able to mobilize only 50-60 percent of the planned machinery capacity. For some production installations that percentage was even lower. [Excerpt] [Hanoi LUONG THUC THUC PHAM in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 80 p 13] 5598

CSO: 4209/296

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

HOAN KIEM, BA DINH NURSERIES--Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee recently visited the 27 Hang Dieu and the Hoa Sen nurseries in Hoan Kiem and Ba Dinh districts. Comrade Le Van Luong on this occasion presented gifts to the children and visited their living quarters. He urged officials concerned to satisfactorily rear and educate these children, strengthen their sense of responsibility and study in depth the scientific and technical method of running a nursery and strive to improve the quality standard of all children creches. He said: In the present difficult situation, all echelons of party committees, the administrations and mass organizations, especially sectors dealing with food, grain, commerce and public health must pay attention to improving nurseries by ensuring the quality of meals for children. As an immediate task, they must ensure sufficient electricity and water to cope with the warm weather during the summer in order to maintain good health for the children. [Text] [BK031027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 2 Jun 81]

PHU KHANH HOSPITAL--A WHO-aided dental hospital in Dien Khanh District of Phu Khanh Province was inaugurated on 19 May. The hospital was built on a 3-hectare piece of land and equipped with 120 patient beds and modern medical equipment. [BK221525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 81 BK]

NATIONWIDE LIBRARY NETWORK--Hanoi VNA 20 May--Vietnam now has a nationwide network of libraries comprising public, scientific and technical libraries, and libraries of the education service and the army. The public libraries include the National Library in Hanoi, 40 other libraries run by the cities and provinces, 50 libraries run by residential precincts and provincial towns, 284 district libraries, 20 children's libraries and nearly 1,100 village libraries and several thousand small libraries or reading rooms in villages or cooperatives. The scientific and technical libraries include the Central Scientific and Technical Library in Hanoi, more than 30 libraries run by the ministries and 120 others by colleges and institutes. The medical service alone has nearly 20 libraries in offices and schools run by the Public Health Ministry and a dozen medical libraries in cities and provinces. Of the 13,000 general education schools, 11,000 have a library. Throughout Vietnam, there were, in 1978 more than 600 (six hundred) librarians with university qualifications including 8 candidate doctors. There are now 10 schools and 1 college for training librarians. Since 1970, the National Library and other specialized libraries have established cooperative links with their counterparts in socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. [OW201351 Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 20 May 81 OW]

AAPSO-FUNDED SCHOOL INAUGURATION--Hanoi VNA 2 Jun--A secondary school for 1,200 children has been built with the assistance of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in the town of Ha Dong, southwest of Hanoi. The project, initiated by AAPSO, started 2 years ago, with contributions in money, equipment and materials from national AAPSO committees in the Soviet Union, the GDR and other countries. The school was inaugurated yesterday--International Children's Day--in the presence of representatives of the Soviet and GDR embassies, the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and the Ministry of Education. [Text] [OW030029 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 2 Jun 81 OW]

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